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CHANGE OF ADDRESS

To receive your copy without interruption, please observe the following:

1. Notify us at least two weeks in advance.
2. Give both old and new address.
3. Write clearly.

To the Reading Public

JANUARY will find THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT completing its second year as a weekly magazine. Youngest of all periodicals of importance in point of years, it has nevertheless been favored with an exceedingly gratifying amount of public approval and has consequently experienced a most remarkable growth.

It has given more space to interesting, informative and dependable reading matter than any weekly in the United States and has done so at about one-fifth the average cost of other publications. It has been straight reading from cover to cover and it has maintained an individuality in its columns which has been approved in a most gratifying number of American homes.

Readers of THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT have, of course, been aware that the subscription price of \$1 is inadequate to meet the cost of producing such a magazine. They are sufficiently well informed to know that advertising matter is relied upon by periodicals for a large share of their operating expenses and for their profits. THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT has accepted no advertising. It has sacrificed that revenue that there might be no question of the absolute sincerity of its motive and the independence of its thought.

Having established the worth of THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT to the satisfaction of the reading public, it is felt that an increase in price which will distribute the cost of publication more evenly, will now merit no disapproval.

Beginning January 1, 1921, therefore, the price will be advanced to \$1.50 a year.

Time for Careful Pruning

THE Sixty-sixth Congress, one of the most memorable in the history of the republic, is in session for the last time. It has little more than two months of life left. But before it dies and passes into history it has important duties to perform and one of these is to pass upon appropriations for the next fiscal year.

The estimated expenses, as calculated and presented by the various government branches, amount to almost five billion dollars, with the army and navy leading in requests for high increases in their appropriations. So great indeed is the amount sought by these two wings of the national defense that, if granted, every resident of the United States, children included, would be taxed \$13.72 to pay for their maintenance.

It goes almost without saying that these requests will not be met in full. In the first place Congress always pares departmental budgets and in the second place a Republican Congress is not likely to deal very tenderly with the suggestions of a departing Democratic administration. These facts should serve to lighten the dismay which the average taxpayer will feel when he scans the list of requests and notes their stupendous total.

There are departments, of course, which do not deserve to see their requests slashed. Congress, for instance, cannot afford to cripple the Department of Agriculture at this time, nor should it consider curtailing the activities of the various research and educational bureaus. Not only is their work very valuable, but their expenses are trifling, compared with the aggregate government expenditures.

Congress, however, may well raise a question of why such gigantic war appropriations are deemed necessary when the nation is at peace, and hopes to remain at peace, with all the world. Surely no foreign policy of which the public has been made aware

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commits us to an expenditure of more than one and one-third billion dollars upon our naval and military forces.

Again it will do no harm if Congress will scrutinize with the greatest care any recommendations involving new enterprises or new policies which will necessitate the expenditure of large sums. It is hard enough for the average taxpayer to raise his share of the sums necessary to keep the government functioning in all its present branches and at the same time to make progress in paying off the obligations left by the war, without opening any new ways of spending money.

Besides, it will be well to avoid five billion dollar Congress. We might become addicted to the habit.

Do We Need It?

AN INTENSIVE campaign designed to bring about the re-establishment of the war finance corporation, an emergency organization created under the stress of war, has been under way through the entire country, and with some hope of success, it is learned.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether the good that could be performed by such a body would counterbalance the possibilities of evil through maladministration. The appeal to re-establish this war creation has been along the most effective lines, and has enlisted the interest and in some cases the approval of Senators from the agricultural states, who without question have been influenced by the declaration that the war finance corporation can do much for the country in affording "relief for the farmers."

Hasty action, without the most thorough investigation of the reasons advanced for the renewal of the functions of the corporation, together with an inquiry designed to throw into relief the figures most responsible for agitation in favor of the proposal, and their motives, should not be taken by Congress.

Begin Each Day Anew

A PROMINENT business man, who always seemed fresh and full of vim and vigor, although he had a multitude of cares in the corporation with which he was connected, was asked one day how he managed to keep himself in such good physical and mental condition, free from worry and distraction. His reply is well worth remembering:

"I retire from business every night when I leave the office," he said, "and begin business afresh, every morning."

In other words, he meant that he did not allow the cares and worries of business to stand over him as a threatening menace when the day's work was done. When he left the office, he literally retired from business until the next morning. His home life, his social duties, his pleasures, were never tinged with the thought of the perplexing problems that the next day was sure to bring. By this method, old age was kept at a distance, worry was a stranger, and each day was begun anew with a fresh inspiration to meet and overcome the difficulties which might arise in the complexity of business life.

What is true regarding business is equally true in relation to the other activities and experiences of life. Many persons will not allow their yesterdays to remain buried. They still live in the past and constantly keep the sorrows and, perhaps, misdeeds of bygone years before them. It was Susan Coolidge, thinking along this line, who wrote:

"Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every day is the world made new;
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you,
A hope for me and a hope for you."

To the man and woman whose experiences of yesteryears have been bitter, and still rankle in the memory, reaching out to clutch the heart and cause it pain, to begin afresh each day is a solution of their trouble. What if the years have been wasted, what if they have brought sorrow and distress and bitterness? They are gone, never to return. Blot them out of your memory as if they had never been. Think no more of the past, but greet the dawn of each day as the birth of a new world for you; a world which pain and sorrow has not touched; a world that by your own actions you can make worth living in, for yourself and others.

And don't let the clouds of today reach over and make tomorrow a day of gloom. Perhaps at this very moment things are going wrong with you. Today you have passed through an unpleasant experience. You have been hurt by an acquaintance, knowingly wounded by one whom you have considered your friend, defrauded, perhaps, by one in whom you had implicit trust. Don't let that cause you to be cast down. When you retire and close your eyes, say to yourself "Tomorrow will be a new day; I shall awake upon a world made new."

According to Specifications

IN THE erection of an edifice, the building of a bridge, the construction of a railroad or highway, the first thing to be done before work is thought of, is to prepare the specifications. No architect or builder would ever think of beginning a job until complete plans and specifications had been prepared and approved.

Yet, in the building of character, few people work along any definite lines.

A few years ago, a professor in one of the eastern colleges prepared a set of specifications for the building of character, which he distributed among his young men, and urged them seriously to follow the lines laid down. The following is an abstract. He called them

Specifications for the Building of Character.

Foundations: The four cornerstones are Honesty, Purity, Perseverance and Self-Control. To these should be added such stones as Economy, Industry, Self-Denial, Honor and Firmness, cemented together with Tenacity of Purpose, Courage to Fight to the bitter end for the Right, and the ability to Smile when everything goes wrong.

Superstructure: Upon the foundations thus prepared, the superstructure should be erected. The framework should be of Kindness, Truthfulness, Sincerity of Purpose, Abhorrence of all that is evil, and Love of Work. The Determination to stick to One Thing until it has been Accomplished overcoming all Obstacles, and a Strong Faith in your ability to reach the goal for which you have set out. Over all put a roof of Love to Mankind and Trust in God, which will keep out the storms and winds of adversity, which are bound to assail throughout life.

Decorations: A Smile for every one, Thoughtfulness for others, Pity for the weak, Cheerfulness under all conditions, Readiness to lend a Helping Hand to those who need it, and a Peace of Mind which remains undisturbed whatever may happen.

You who read this can build such a character, if you will to do so. It was Alexander Dumas who said:

"All the world cries, we want a man; do not look so far for this man. You have him at hand. This man—it is you, it is I; it is each one of us; how to constitute oneself such a man? Nothing harder if one knows not how to do it; nothing easier, if one wills it."

If a young man or woman starts out in life with the determination to build character according to specifications as given above, holding rigidly to the rules laid down therein, the resulting moral structure cannot fail to be one of beauty and symmetry.

Don't live your life in a slipshod manner; set your eyes upon a goal and press toward it. Mold your character according to some rule of action, and when the years have completed the building of a noble edifice, the happiness which will result from your work can never be taken away.

Start today, and begin to build, according to specifications.

Rebuild Our Forest Reserves

THE American Forestry Association is performing a public service by persistently calling the attention of this nation to the need for a constructive national forestry policy.

The depletion of our forests is a matter of great concern, the significance of which has as yet been only partially grasped by the public. The high price of lumber and the scarcity of wood pulp for print paper are only indications of the price we will eventually pay if we refuse to heed the warning signals.

The virgin forests of the United States have dwindled to about one-sixth their original size. Another sixty years will see even this remnant wiped out unless immediate and proportionate steps are taken toward a sound scheme of reforestation.

From a political standpoint the restoration of our forests may not be a burning issue. But from an economic standpoint it is most certainly imperative.

Too Cheap

A BROOKLYN undertaker, who sold great quantities of illicit liquor in which the main ingredient was wood alcohol and who thereby became responsible for more than 100 deaths, has been sentenced to from three to seven years at Sing Sing.

Three to seven years at Sing Sing for what amounts to the murder of more than 100 persons!

Is Justice in league with the bootleggers?